SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

totions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILT AND SUNDAY, per Year... DAILT AND SUNDAY, per Year... to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Passe Kloeque No. 12, near Grand Hotel,

If our friends who toor us with manuscripts publication with to have rejected articles returned, it must be all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Bryan's New Single Issue.

It may not be true, as is now reported that Col. BEYAN is advising Democratio leaders at Washington and elsewhere to concentrate their efforts upon a single campaign issue, namely, the election of Senators by popular vote.

Anyway, this is no recent idea of Col. BRYAN'S. In the spring of 1896, before his name and fame as a political philosopher had blossomed, he recorded his prefound thoughts on the subject in columns of the Nebraska Literary Magashe, then edited by Miss ESTHER SMOTHE, with the assistance of Miss KATHERINE MELICE, Miss ANNA BROADY and others.

Mr. BRYAN wrote, six years ago, for the consideration of those who are going forth from college prepared to give to society the advantage of their knowledge and mental discipline:

"The present method of electing United States Senatore to not in harmony with our theory of popular Government. Whatever may have been the reasons for its adoption, we have reached a time when the selection of United States Senators should be placed in the hands of the people. When this is done the electors will be able to choose th public servant whom they desire, and also to punish if he betrays his trust. At present corporate influences are able to dictate the selection of Senators. The popular election of Senators, besides being more responsive to public sentiment, would do away with protracted deadlocks and leave the Legislature to deal with State matters."

At the same time Mr. BRYAN communicated to Miss SMOYER, Miss MELICK and Miss BROADY a number of other ideas on the reform of our political institutions and the revision of our Constitutional methods. Through the Literary Magazine he suggested the abolition of the President's veto power, the election of all Federal Judges by popular vote and limited terms instead of life tenure for the Supreme Court, and the establishment of the initiative and referendum.

Here are several more single issues, ti the first one proposed by Mr. BRYAN doesn't suit.

A Scandalous Public Document.

Lack of delicacy, to use no harsher term, in dealing with the people's money is nowhere perhaps so prevalent as in the manufacture of public documents. Commissioners and scientific men who would never dream of putting a dollar of the State's cash into their own pockets will authorize the spending of thousands of dollars to print irrelevant papers and puerile " statistics " such as no private business would permit. A more reckless waste of public money than the " Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game and Forests of the State of New York, printed by the State Printer, we have rarely seen.

It is an ornament for any parlor table. A handsome, well-bound quarto volume of 466 pages, printed on calendered paper, full of colored plates and pictures, with an idyllic sporting scene in colors on its cover: Experts have been employed to paint the fishes and the birds beautiful portraits of the Canadian red trout, the white perch, the black and striped bass, the blue fish, the Spanish mackerel; the canvasback duck, black and golden plover, the yellow legs and others, all in the colors of nature. There magazine, though the scientific value of should the State of New York pay for all of this art?

Then there is the literary part of the report. Dr. JOHN GIFFORD describes, "Some European Forest Scenes," an interesting magazine article, which deals among eat so much and waste so much? Why other things with women reaping grain don't they give up eating what they in Finland, and an oyster park near like, take the cheapest filling diet they Arcachon, and the olive harvest. Mr. | can find and lay up more money? The L. B. SPENCER tells what plants to use Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON showed them in a "balanced aquarium," whether of years ago how to grow rosy and rich fresh or salt water. Dr. FERNOW gives by means of the dainties of the Aladdin a very full account of the Cornell School oven, but a perverse generation refused of Forestry and Dr. C. A. SCHENCK airs the boon. Every week some wiseacre his views on " Forest Taxation." All and officious friend of humanity tries to interesting matter, which undoubtedly get people to put less into their mouths has a proper place somewhere; but why should the people of New York be made to pay for it?

Turning to the proper work of the commission, we come on a list of licenses issued, ranging from \$1 up, that fills thirty-two pages. It must have cost nearly as much to print as the smaller licenses brought in. So with the fines, the distribution of fish and the lists of forest fires. If it was necessary to print these at all in detail any business man managing his own affairs would have found a much cheaper way of doing so. The commission has thought fit to it has received and sent. Here are some of them:

"INDIAN LAKE, Aug. 23, 1899. No rain yet. Sun shines bright this morning. JAMES HICKEY." " LAKE PLEASANT. Aug. 30, 1899. Will start with men te-morrow. F. W. ABRAMS." INDIAN LAKE, Sept. 20, 1899. Yes, and a very

good rain. OLIVER ST. MARIE." " SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 21, 1809. It rained las

night Showers to-day. I. Vosnenge." ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1899. ISAIAH VOSBUEGH, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Have you had any rain, and how much?"

"ALBANY, Sept. 21, 1899. Operator, Old Forge, N. Y. Are you having any rain at your place?"

No doubt these telegrams were necesshould they be printed or who would are as good managers and economists think of printing them if he had to pay as the women of any other nation, and

the cost himself? Why Ishould the 65cent fine of SENECA BROWN et al., or that of ADRIL PATE be recorded in print on calendered paper? Why should " State Fish Culturist's " pulverization of a person who disagrees with him be called a report on "Shad Culture in the Hudson River" and printed at the State's expense?

The report for the year 1898 went far beyond the legitimate bounds of such documents; that for 1899 is a long way ahead of its predecessor. The National Government's Entomological Bureau cannot hold a candle to it. It may make a pretty present from Legislators to their constituents, but it is a scandalous misuse of the money raised by taxation from the people of the State of New York.

The Hotel of 1828.

The United States Hotel in Fulton street is about to close, to be replaced by a big office building; so it was announced yesterday. There may be men alive now who can recall its opening in 1823, under the name of Holt's Hotel. That was an event of importance to this town, because the scale of magnificence on which the hotel was planned made it easily the palace of its day. Nothing like it in the hotel line had been constructed previously in New York, and it acquired the name of Holt's Folly.

New York was just recovering from the commercial depression of the War of 1812, and it was on the threshold of a great era of prosperity. Every industry was awakening to new life and vigor, and instead of "ships rotting in every creek and cove" as described by Dr. WAYLAND, from morning till night there was activity in every shipyard. This period witnessed the real birth of New York's commercial greatness. With the completion of the Erie Canal, two years after the opening of Holt's Hotel, the supremacy of this port was established, and the city began to expand so rapidly that those who had ridiculed the work of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature in 1807 to lay out the streets, because they plotted cross streets up to 155th street, began to think that perhaps the map then made might be useful after all.

The approach of incoming ships was flagged from Sandy Hook to Staten Island and then to Governors Island. and from there to the lofty cupola of Holt's Hotel, which towered high above the surrounding buildings. This advantage in getting ship news made this hotel the favorite resort for the officers of the London and Liverpool packets, of social as well as financial importance in those days. But such glory was shortlived. The very extravagance which advertised the hotel wrecked it. The manager failed, and his house was renamed the United States Hotel. Fulton street was left far behind in the upward growth of the city and in recent years very few New Yorkers have even known that

such a hotel existed in this city. Such a transformation as this in the span of a generous lifetime suggests the wonderful possibilities that the future has for New York When the Commissioners of 1807 filed their map of New York's streets, less than a hundred years ago, they added a memorandum saving that it would probably be several hundred years before the country north of 155th street would be built up in city imagination could not foresee the rows of houses that now extend almost Mount Vernon.

This is now a very big city, but it is bound to be much bigger.

The Judge, Overeating and the Work-

ingman's Lace Curtains. Judge SIMEON E. BALDWIN of Connecticut is an able lawyer and an aocomplished citizen, but some survival here represented in chromolithographs; of sour and meddlesome Puritanism seems to be inside of him. At least we don't know to what else to impute the cause of a recent assertion of his that the whole American nation is spending too much in eating and in furnishing the home." When the Judge has gone are numerous black and white pictures, abroad strange countries for to see, many of them from photographs, as he has been impressed with the frugality pretty pictures as may be seen in any of many of the inhabitants. Perhaps he has seen ALPHONSE munching chestsome may not be apparent. But why nuts, or CESARE making a meal of black bread and raw onion; and then he has been saddened to think of his countrymen with their porterhouse steaks, young pig with apple sauce and corn beef and cabbage. Why do the rascals and more into their strongboxes. Why will Americans eat so much and of the

best always, if they can get it? Well, you can account for it by the democratic spirit, if you choose. What's not too good for thee is not too good for me. Equal privileges and equal opportunities of indigestion and everything else. Then the land is a land of plenty. Its paths drop fatness. A good living comes easily. In spite of the growing population, the taking up of most of the good land, the crowding of the trades and professions and the lessening interest of money, good eating and plenty publish pages of specimen telegrams of it is the rule. Doubtless the niceties of culinary science are too generally peglected and there is waste in many households. Doubtless the Americans of English and Irish descent are less saving as a class than those of German, Italian or French origin. But take the country through, the people live well; better, much better, than the people of any other country; and yet their savings of a vessel determined the status of an in the savings banks, building associa- officer attached to such a vessel, and tions, life insurance and most of all in awarded full sea pay to the officer. the ownership of farm and homestead, are enormous. The American women are often unjustly attacked for extravagance and incompetence in the house- they might decide military questions, on sary at the time, but why in the world hold. We believe that as a class they

they are certainly many diameters Let folks live in their own way. long as it is honest. Here is Judge

BALDWIN worrying because he thinks that " lace curtains are too frequent in workingmen's homes." Sure, here is the Puritan spirit again. The Judge doesn't have to pay for those lace curtains, and yet he is just as nervous as if he did. Why shouldn't workingmen have lace curtains in their homes Ought they to live in a barn so as to save a little more money? " Money is good, said the Persian poet, " and I am good to spend it." Why, lots of these reckless American workingmen even let their wives and daughters play on the piano. They have pictures on their walls, and real carpets and rugs on their floors. Home is home, be it ever so handsome. How can a man spend his money better than on his home? There are millions of bright and cheerful homes in the United States, furnished better than Judge BALDWIN approves, but to the satisfaction of the inmates. That is the main point. Judge BALDWIN can object to lace curtains in his own home, if he wants to and if he thinks the objections will do any good; but really it is superfluous for him to be disturbed by the furnishings of the

houses of other folks. The American standard of comfort is high. Yet the people are not living beyand their means, or their aggregate sayings would not have climbed to such high figures. They can afford roast beef and lace curtains.

Mr. Jerome's Surrender.

District Attorney JEROME'S memorial to the two houses of the State Legislature increases the strangeness of the situation. He joins Mayor Low in testifying practically that the Tammany management of the police leaves very little room for alteration by another

Administration. Sunday liquor selling, which, of all things forbidden in city life, is the commonest and most easily detected by the police, is, in Mr. JEROME's judgment, beyond the power of the law officers to restrict. The very fact that Mr. JEROME argues before the Legislature that no Administration of this city, politically prudent, will vary the system maintained by Tammany, and that he appeals to the Legislature to abolish the law without ever appealing to Mayor Low to make an honest effort to enforce it, gives emphasis to his opinion that the municipal authorities are powerless in the matter, or had better seem so.

With this confession, however, the strongest argument for a change in

the law fades away. If the Mayor and the District Attorney of the city publicly announce that there is to be no effort to enforce the law. showing at the same time a smile of sympathy for its violation, the Legislature will be likely to occupy its time with subjects more pressing. The theory that the law as it stands is prolific of blackmailing can hardly be expected to outweigh the traditional public unwillingness to give to Sunday the aspect of being "open."

The Treasury and the Services.

In the course of passing upon claims submitted to it, the Accounting Division of the Treasury Department has assumed powers which make it in effect a branch blocks. Even the wildest stretch of the of the law-making body and at the same time a court of final resort higher than even the Supreme Court of the United States. Hardly an issue of the service papers appears without recording some decision of an Auditor of the Treasury overruling a court judgment, or interpreting a law of Congress in a way apparently not in accord with the intent of that body, or noting a decree of the Court of Claims reversing such decisions. The matter affects civilians, of course, but it is of personal importance to officers of the military and naval services, as it often affects them directly in their pay and allowances.

The House Committee on War Claims made a report recently on a bill to authorize the readjustment of army officers' pay in certain cases, in which it

" Notwithstanding express declarations of Congress, the accounting officers of the Treasury, in settling the accounts of army officers, have held: 1-That an officer on the retired list is not entitled to longevity pay; 2-That no officer is entitled to credit for services as a Volunteer officer in computing his longevity time; 3-That no officer t entitled to credit for the time served as an enlisted man: 4-That no officer is entitled to credit for his time as cadet at the Military Academy.

" These several rulings have been held to be erroneous by the Court of Claims and the Supreme

Court." The matter is not new, but is constantly coming up in practice. Within a few weeks the Paymaster-General called the attention of Congress to the subject, and remarked: "The officers of the Treasury have no more right to deny this pay to the claimants than any other moneys due them. It is certainly an arbitrary ruling maintained by force."

The navy suffers equally with the army by similar rulings of the Department. Only recently a case was decided by the Court of Claims which gave to an officer pay of which he had been mulcted by the Auditor of the Treasury seven years ago. This officer, attached to a vessel at sea, was wounded in the line of duty and sent to a hospital on shore; in spite of the pavy regulations that he should receive sea pay while temporarily absent from his ship, the Treasury Department cut down his pay to shore-duty pay. Later the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that a case once closed could not be reopened, and the officer had to go to the Court of Claims for redress. Before the court, the Department admitted that the officer was attached to a seagoing vessel, but asserted the right to decide whether he was at sea or rot. The Court of Claims held that the status

It will be remembered that the Secretary of War has refused to furnish to the other departments data from which the ground that such questions were to be decided by his Department and the determinations accepted as official by the

other branches of the Governmentlogical proceeding. The bill before the Committee on War Claims is general in its application, and should be enacted, in order that the Treasury Department may have its path of operations marked out, and that officers of the services may not be exposed continually to extra-legal decisions. It is not suggested that the Treasury makes its rulings with intentional injustice, but certainly many officers have suffered from them.

The selection of SAMUEL PARSONS, Jr for landscape architect of the Park Depart ment is an act worthy of great credit Neither straightout vandalism nor wellmeaning ignorance will now be able to work its pleasure in the parks without s fight for it.

The decision of the Supreme Court agains he Constitutionality of the Illinois Anti-Trust law because that law exempts from its operations agricultural products and live stock in the hands of the producer or raiser will give the philosophers of a number of Western and Southern States another chance to distinguish themselves The favorite form of Anti-Trust law prohibits some trusts and permits others. The merchants, the manufacturers, the railroads, the wicked commercial and industrial plutocrats must not enter into combination, but for the sake of coddling the "labor vote" and the "farmer vote, labor unions, the producers of agricultural products and the raisers of live stock may This was evident discrimination. Presumably the makers of the humbug acts in question knew that they were humbugging. But it was the fashion to be fierce against the trusts; and there are a great many farmers and laborers. Now the Supreme Court says that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The Legislatures must try again. Can they make an honest effective law against trusts Do they want to?

Perhaps De La Rey's release of General Lord METHUEN was also an exhibition of Boer " slimness." As a prisoner he was a ourden. Returned to his own troops, if he were retained in command, he might again be a valuable source of new artillery supplies and a contributor, though an unwilling one, to further Boer successes in the Representative BURKETT's bill, on which

re commented yesterday, proposes to place on the retired list of the army certain persons "who served in the Volunteer armies of the United States in the war of the Rebellion, in the war with Spain, and in the Philippine insurrection, or for the same time in Cuba or Porto Rico;" and names as fulfilling those requirements Col. ROBERT W. LEONARD, Majors JAMES E. SHELLEN-BERGER, JOHN R. PRIME, WILLIAM J. WHITE, MORRIS C. HUTCHINS, JAMES H. Hysell, Samuel O. L. Potter, Charles S. BURNS, JOHN G. DAVIS, and JAMES G. SANDERS; Capts, REUBEN A. WHIPPLE, HOLMAN G. PURINTON, FRANK D. NEW-BERRY, JOHN P. GRINSTEAD, JACOB H. CULVER, HENRY A. PEED, DAVID F. ALLEN. RICHARD J. FANNING, ELIAS H. PARSONS, THOMAS DOWNS, EBEN B. FENTON, HARLOW L. STREET and PHILIP MOTHERSILL; and Lieut, JAMES B. CLARE. We objected to the bill on the ground that some of the persons named, so far as the " Official Register of Officers of Volunteers " showed, did not meet the requirements proposed by the bill, namely: Major JOHN R. PRIME, who did not serve during the Spanish war; Capt. JACOB H. CULVER and Capt. RICHARD J. FANNING, who did not serve in the Civil War. We further called attention to the fact that other officers, though fulfilling the letter of the requirements, had not left the United States during the Spanish war: Majors SHELLENBERGER and WHITE of the Third Ohio Volunteers, Capt. New-Capt. GRINSTEAD of the Twenty-first Kansas, Capt. PEED of the Fourth Missouri Capt. ALLEN of the One Hundred and Fiftyeighth Indiana, and Lieut. CLARE of the Fifth Massachusetts. Because the officers named do not meet the requirements of the bill, or meet them only technically, we think the bill should not become a law

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Will you kindly explain under what rule of English rou say "Amsterdam Bank stock is the properest emulsion for assuaring Ice Trust chilblains." The writer has never had the pleasure of seeing the word "properest in print before.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13. For a queer case, queer grammar, some-

The most easily intelligible answer to the proposition for the popular election of Senators is Senator Penrose's resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give the great States more Senators than the little ones. It was the inevitable answer.

The First Minstrels in New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: MADY

of your readers within the last few days have no doubt been very much interested in the articles which have appeared in THE SUN regarding the lives and passing away of nany of the old-time minstrels—the Christys, Bryants, West, Rice and others. If you will bear with me, I would be glad to give you an neident which occurred in the early day of minstrelsy

In or about the year 1846, the first company which appeared in this city was com-posed of four young men who appeared probably under assumed names, Germon,

tanwood, Harrington and Pelham For their first performance they applied to the trustees of the old "Broadway Tabernacle," near Pearl street, for the use of the building. As it was a departure, the trustees building. As it was a departure, the trustees had their doubts about leasing the Tabernacle for that purpose. They, however, concluded to give their consent for a concert, and requested a few friends of the trustees, of whom the writer was one, to be present, to pass Judgment on the performance. They did not oppose the music and singing, but they did object to dancing, should the company propose it. There were probably forty or fifty persons present. The music was good, the singing excellent, and the concert passed off without any objectionable features. Those of us who were present were very much pleased.

us who were present were very much cased. The result was that the trustees gave their ent to have a few concerts given which to full houses. Subsequently they transferred to "Burton's Theatre,"

were transferred to Burton's in Chambers street.

It was hinted, at the time, that one of these four men was either E. P. or George Christy, I do not remember which, but it was not long before the "Christy's Minstrels" was organized, and for many years the principal company which gave concerts which were popular, and very satisfactory to concert goers. There may be some living who can substantiate what I have written.

PETER R. PARKER.

NEW YORK, March 13.

"Aunt Em" Still Making Pies.

From the 1stip Herald.

Boston has made a name for beans which is worldride. Islip, out on Long Island, is becoming famous for its pumpkin pies. The artist who is gaining dithis glory is known as "Aunt Em." To go through all this glory is known as "Aunt Em." To go through Islip without testing "Aunt Em's ples," would be equal to visiting Boston without sampling the beans. Aunt Em is a typical South Side matron, genial, hospitable and a good friend to every honest, persevering citizen, rich or poor. Her husband, Charles Brown, is almost as popular with the boys as is his genial better half.

We reproduce the above from THE SUN of fifteen years ago. "If you see it in THE SUN it's so," and it is as true to-day as it was ofteen years back.

LIBERIA'S NEW PRESIDENT. The Good People of Monrovia Arese a 4 A. M. on Inauguration Day.

President Gibson of Liberia, was inaugurated at the capital, Monrovia, on Jan. The people made a great day of it. The exercises, in fact, began before sunrise. In the eloquent language of a local newspaper:

"At 4 o'clock a signal gun licked out s tongue of flame and the entire populace including the many visitors to the city, rose from their beds to meet the advanc-

It is presumed that the patriotic populace swallowed a rather hurried break-fast before sunrise for "at 6 o'clock another shot rang out, a muffled drum beat, a hurrying to and fro and the day was on." No eight-hour law places limitations upon inauguration day in Liberia. The job lasts about twenty hours.

The inaugural procession was soon

forming. In the Government square in front of the Executive Mansion stood a platform draped with United States and Liberian flags from which the Presidentelect was to deliver the inaugural address It took some hours for the military to get in line and for the whole population to turn out in gala attire.

"The sun was now climbing high," writes the graphic reporter, "and the city was alive with gayly dressed ladies and gentlemen. The army officers were laden with gold-laced buttons and shoulder

From the piazza of the Executive Mansion could be seen the many faces of the President's friends who had come to congratulate the distinguished statesman. The whole of the seven military companies had now lined up in front of the mansion."

Just before the procession started a slight diplomatio difficulty arose. There was a dispute over a question of precedence. The Legislature of Liberia felt that it was due to their official dignity that they should march next to the President, but the American, Belgian, French, Dutch and Spanish Consuls who represented the foreign Powers felt that their dignity would be affronted unless they marched next to the President

The American Consul was the spokes-nan for the diplomatic body. He asserted man for the diplomatic body. He asserted that the Consuls not only represented the great Powers in the Republic of Liberia but also that they were to be regarded on this occasion as the special guests of the President-elect who, through them, honored the countries which had sent them The Legislature also gave their views

through their spokesman and the Presi-dent-elect decided the matter. He directed that the Consuls, as his guests of honor, awmakers.
The procession marched through the

principal streets and back to the square where the oath of office was administered and the President delivered his inaugural Then everybody repaired to address. Executive Mansion.

At the gateway of the public square

says the reporter, "stood a most beautiful scene. Four arches of artificial flowers were formed with beautifully dressed young ladies holding streamers of ribbon for the President and other distinguished. gentleman to pass under. At the doorw of the mansion stood a number of flow girls selected from the different countries

When the President and his wife had been seated on a large sofa in the reception room the citizens of Liberia began to pay their respects, a ceremony that lasted for some hours. Above the heads of the President and his wife "was a rainbow of flowers with a lifeague mirror reflecting the granwith a life-size mirror reflecting the gran-deur of the distinguished occasion. Arch-ing the windows were crowns of flowers. The long snow-white curtains reaching far upon the pretty Brussels carpet showed no little taste for such an entertainment. At 2:30 o'clock refreshments were served

and at 4 o'clock the guests retired to pre-pare for the ball. As the reporter fitly re-marks in conclusion: "Night came on but the fireworks and Japanese lanterns threatened to make daylight again. Every-where was a glow with bonfires, Roman cannon and rockets. The room was filled cannon and rockets. The room was filled to the doors with eager folk for the dance.
"Fair ladies and gallant gentlemen trippe
the light fantastle toe till late. The cit was then served to a liberal baptismal fire from the fireworks corps, and Liberia sails for another voyage for two more years of BERRY of the Thirty-second Michigan, shifting sea life with its sunshine and storm, nal dangers.

AN UNEXPECTED HEIR.

Provision in a Will for One Newcomer, but Not for Twins.

From the Washington Times. birth of twins, as claimants for part of an estate valued at nearly \$200,000, makes a very interesting problem which the Probate Court of the District has been called upon to solve. The mother of the twins was twice married, and left three children by her first husband. She died last summer, when the twins were about 2 months old. The three children by her first hus-

band are also living. By her will, made a few months before her death, the mother of the twins left her estate, consisting of real and personal property, to her children by her first husband. Provision was made, how-

ever, that in the event another child was born to her it should be entitled to one-fourth interest in her personal estate, which is stated to be worth about \$140,000. Now the question arises which of the twins will be entitled to the one-fourth interest in the per-sonal estate, and what will be the share of the other. Or, again, will the one-fourth interest be divided equally between the twins, or will one be entitled to a one-fourth interest, as provided in the will, and the other to a one-fifth interest of the remaining three-fourths of the personal property. Then, again, in the event that it is determined that only one of the twins is entitled to inherit the one-fourth, which will it be!

Soon after the will of the mother of the twins was filed in the office of the Register of Wills guardians ad litem were appointed the first husband, and also for the twitter,

Samuel Foote and the Barber. From the Descrit Evening News. Many an amusing story is told of that ecoen

ing, in which the actor comes across a barber almost as witty as himself. The tale runs that a harber of the name of Wright opened a small shop under the walls of the King's Bench Prison. The windows being broken, he had stuck them up with paper, on which he inscribed the words, "Shave for a penny," with the usual invitation to customers to "step inside." he had written. Here lives Jimmy Wright.

Shaves as well as any man in England

Almost; not quite. Foote, who loved anything eccentric, saw these Foote, who loved anything control, saw those inscriptions and, heping to extract some wit from the author, whom he justly concluded to be a "character," pulled off his hat and suddenly shoving his head through the paper pane into the shop, called out, "Is Jimmy Wright at home?" The called out, "Is Jimmy Wright at home?" The called out, 'Is slighty wright at home?' The barber with equal promptness forced his head through another pane into the street and replied at the same time, 'No sir, he has just popped out.' The story goes that Foote was so pleased and amused that he presented the "shaver" with a

Richest Agricultural County.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

LUVERNE, Minn., March 11.—The claim put forth
by Senator H. J. Miller of this place, that Rock
sounty, measured by its per capita bank deposits, is
ne wealthiest agricultural county in the United
states, is further strengthened by the statements States, is further strengthened by the statements of the financial condition of the four banks. The increase in deposits of the four banks that publish calls for statements, as above stated, brings the perceptia deposits up to \$868. There is reason to be the condition of the co capita deposits up to seems. There is reason to believe that the deposits in the remaining five banks in the county have been proportionately as great as the increase in the other banks, and if such is the case the sum is very close to 500 for every man roman and child in the county.

Two of a Kind.

Mrs. Crawford She said she had no faith in men. Mrs. Crabshaw—No wonder. Her first husband was a handwriting expert and her second a weather

We pray not in prosperity.

But under heaven's frown:

When prayers go up, it is a sign
That tooks are going down.

HARD TIMES FOR A RODENT Efforts to Prevent the Great Destruction of the Chinchilla.

Chinchilla fur has been in unusually large demand for several years. As one of the leading sources of supply ts Chile the country is beginning to think that unless restrictions are placed upon the trade the little animal will become extinct.

Perhaps many of the women who use chinchilla for collars, muffs and other purposes do not know that this little rodent is confined to South America, where it dwells in colonies along the eastern slopes of the Andes from northern Peru to southern Chile, at elevations of from 8,000 to 12,000 eet above the sea.

Its little body, only ten inches long, is wrapped in soft, dense fur, gray above and dusky white beneath. It lives in the holes it burrows, coming out morning and evening to feed on roots and grass. Prectically all the animals whose skins are sent to our markets are captured by Indians with the aid of trained weasels.

Prof. Federico Albert of the Santiago Iniversity has just written an article in which he says that the demands of European and American furriers have increased so much that the exports grew from 184,548 skins in 1896 to 392,328 in 1898, and 364,548 in 1889, while in 1900 the exports were 695,-

000 skins, valued at 2,000,000 plasters. The Scientific Society of Chile has now appealed to the Legislature to restrict the enormous slaughter of this beautiful

The journal La Nature of France thinks that measures of restriction, however, will not be necessary. It says that chin chilla has been in fashion for five or six years and in all probability, therefore, the demand will soon decrease and the hunt for the animals will become less active. There are few fur animals that are steadily n fashion, and the chinchilla is not one of

When the great demand for some particular fur subsides the poor animals have a respite and may regain their former numbers, while some other fur animal that has taken its place in popularity is mercilessly pursued.

CANADA.

Provinces and Subsidies - . Bourassa or Independence and Araexation.

MONTREAL, March 12 .- - The Quebec Prorincial Legislature, as I stated in my last communication would be the case has taken up the question of the increase of the subsidy paid annually by the Federal Government to each province of the Domin on toward the cost of its administration. The matter of recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of a farmer against the Canadian Pacific Railway in favor of the railway company s also under discussion, and with the other s causing a good deal of stir at Quebec. The intention appears to be to press both questions to an issue, the first having also been taken up, since I last wrote, by the New Brunswick Legislature. The principal point in the subsidy dis-

cussion is that whereas, when the proportion of the revenue to be paid to the provinces was fixed, the revenue of Canada out of which it was taken was only \$18,716,786 the figure is now \$33,177,000. The demand is for such an augmentation of the subsidy from the Dominion treasury as will enable the provinces to meet the increased cost of administration coincident with the progress of the country, but especially because of the needs of education in the Province of Quebec whose population, owing to the system of instruction pursued, the want of proper school accommodation in the rural districts, and the miserable remuneration f the teachers, is behind that of all the other provinces in ordinary, technical and scientific education. When the decision of the Legislatures of Quebec and New nature. Brunswick on the subsidy question and as to the terms of the resolutions embodying it have been taken, they will be formally conveyed to the Government at Ottawa with North America Act of 1867 in conformity with them. This raises the whole question of the relations of the provinces, of the Dominion, and the imperial connection.

The other subject of most political in-terest at the moment is the appearance of terest at the moment is the appearance of the long-announced brochure by the well-known French-Canadian member of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. H. Bourassa, entitled "Great Britain and Canada." Imperialism and the Boer war furnish the text for an elaborate and carefully written treatise on the new situation created for Canada by her participation in the war, the influence exercised at Ottawa by the emissary of the South African League at the outbreak of the conflict, and the preserve put on the Government by the Colonial sure put on the Government by the Colonial Office in London through the British General commanding the Canadian militia, backed by the Governor General, Lord Minto

After a very able and concise discussion of these matters and their collateral issues, Mr. Bourassa squarely faces the questions of independence and annexation. He admits that the reaction which he forcees must follow the present policy of the British Government will naturally incline Canadato independence, and says it is the solution that would be most acceptable to the Cana-dians of French origin. He fears however, dians of French origin. He fears however, that the race antagonism which the imperialism of a section of Anglo-Canadians has created will prevent harmony in independence, and that the ultimate solution must be the absorption of the Canadian provinces as States in the "Great American whole," as he calls it. But he says:

"What I desire is, that between the old English frigate which threatens to founder and the American coversity which is peady

and the American corsair which is ready to pick up the wreckage, we should so maneuvre our bark as not to allow it to be swallowed up in the suction of the one or run down by the other. Do not let us break the chain too soon, but on the other hand do not let us foolishly rivet the links too fixels." too firmly

The issue of this work, coming just at the moment when the British Secretary for War announces that the five and a half mil-War announces that the five and a half millions of Canadians are expected to contribute four army corps to the imperial army while forty odd millions of British are to furnish only six, is singularly opportune, and gives Canadians generally much to think over. An edition in English will follow that in French. Neither, I imagine, will be welcome to the Government. Mr. Bourassa, though he writes judicially and with moderation, does not mince words or facts, and he gives chapter and verse to prove the truth of his statements and the justice of his conclusions. ments and the justice of his conclusions

Baltimore's Dress Sults' Gold Buttons. From the Raltimore Sun.

Baltimore society men and fashionable tailors were not impressed with the importance of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt wear-ing a dress suit with gold buttons at his recent reception to Prince Henry. In fact, they were rather inclined to be amused over the stress which the New York papers laid

the stress which the New York papers laid upon the gold buttons.

One of those who discussed the matter yesterday said:

"It is absurd to say that Mr. Cornelius Yanderbilt instituted a new fashion by wearing gold buttons on his dress suit. There are men here in Baltimore who, while there are men here in Baltimore who, while they are anxious slways to appear well dressed, are not extreme in their tastes—have been wearing gold buttons on the full dress suits for years. I do not mean to say that these buttons are worn on all ordinary occasions when a dress suit is required, but they are worn frequently and do not attract special attention from those who know what is correct in dress. "Gold buttons, as a rule, have the crest or monogram of the wearer upon them, and the crest or monogram also appears upon gilt buttons, which are sometimes worn instead of those made of gold.

"Fancy buttons of other material than gold are well known in smart society and we occasionally have calls for them from Baltimorems."

TO HELP NEGRO PREACHERS. John C. Martin in South Carolina Pushing

His Plan for Educating Them. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14 .- John C. Martin of New York, head of the John C. Martin Educational Fund and the Secretary of that fund, the Rev. W. B. Rankin. D. D., formerly District Secretary of the American Bible Society, have opened headquarters in Columbia. Mr. Martin's idea of educating negro preachers is to be pushed in South Carolina. He says he is greatly encouraged by results, and proposes to continue it throughout the South where there are more than 20,000 negro

"With the negro," says Mr. Martin, "his church is his temple, his schoolroom, his amusement hall, his social club and the centre of this life has been the preacher. What the race needs is not more preachers. but better ones.

"We wish to help the preachers who need the kind of help that the colleges are designed to render, and to work for the upifting of the race, through strengthening and purifying the negro ministry.

Mr. Martin, who defrave all expenses of the work, is giving his personal attention to the thorough organization of South Carolina. Meetings lasting a week are to e held in each county.

By means of circulars and word-of-mouth reachers are summoned from all parts f the county to some central point and ectures are deliverd by experienced teachers, employed for their peculiar ability in this work. A regular course carried out. Then the preachers give exts and are shown by Dr. Rankin on a blackboard how to construct sermons.

At the first meeting held in Aiken there vere sixty preachers present, and Mr. Martin expresses himself as gratified with he progress made.

Mr. Martin comes here for the first time study the negro. He finds, he says, hat tobacco and whiskey are the greatest spediments to the moral and intellectual vancement of the negro. He does not elieve, at this stage of the negro's condition, in contributing to colleges and schools. Their preachers, who are their leaders and governors, should first be improved and made better men.

PRINCE HENRY'S AUTOGRAPH. Many Efforts Were Made to Get It, but Few Were Successful.

Prince Henry, while here, was naturally asked often for his autograph, but it is estimated that not more than one hundred persons succeeded in getting it. Most of the requests came by mail. The Prince, who had met the autograph

flends on the other side, decided to give his autograph only to certain individuals These were the President of a society or club of which he was the guest and one or two of those nearest him at table. To this rule he persistently adhered. At all the dinners at which the Prince

was a guest in this city and elsewhere requests for his autograph were sent to him in large numbers, most of them in notes addressed to him through the presiding officer. Not a few of these requests were made personally. The Prince always took pains to inform whoever presided at the dinner of the rule he had made and left it to him to explain

it to the applicants. In accordance with the

rule he made for himself, he always wrote

his autograph on the menu card of the

presiding officer and of those nearest him at table, sometimes extending it so that perhaps five or six persons had the favor shown to them at the head table. Had he complied with all the requests made of him, it was said by a person who was with him and knew about his mail, he would not have had time to do anything

else throughout his visit but write his sig-

Canada and the Coronation. MONTBEAL, March, 18 .- An important correspondence relating to the Colonial don at the time of the coronation ceremony which has passed between the British Colonial Office and the Governor General at Ottawa, was laid before the Canadian Parliament yesterday. It consists of a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto, inviting Canada to send a representative to be present at the coronation, and another informing him that the British Government proposed discussing with the Colonial representatives questions relating to the political relations between Great Britain and the colonies, Imperial defence, commercial relations of the empire and other matters

of general interest.
The response of of general interest.

The response of the Canadian Government to this proposal was categorical.

The only subject they were prepared to discuss is that of commercial relations between the various sections of the empirical relations, between perween the various sections of the empire. The political relations between tanada and Great Britain as at present existing they consider so extremely satisfactory that they do not desire them to be disturbed, and they anticipate with regard to the Imperial proposals on the subject of defence, that in the varying conditions of the colonies there can be no scheme, applied to all of them.

conditions of the colonies there can be no scheme applicable to all of them.

The ultra-imperialist papers are, as a matter of course, not satisfied with the lack of what they consider patriotism, but there appears to be in the general public a feeling of relief that the Canadian Government declines to discuss anything except the question of commercial relations. At the same time having the effect on Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his visit to England At the same time having the characteristic aurier of his visit to England wilfrid Laurier of his visit to England at the Jubilee still in their minds, there are some who fear what may occur, were the seductions of the occasion to prove the seductions of the occasion to prove the seductions of the occasion to too much for his resolution.

Things That Went Wrong. From the Chicago Tribune.

From the Chicago Trioune.

THE RUSTI WEAFON.

In the absence of the head of the family the heedless young man took down from the wall, where it had hing undisturbed for years, a rusiy old musket that had belonged to his grandfather. He pointed it in a playful way at his little sister. e escap d in a most remarkable manner. It wasn't loaded.

THE SALESMAN AND THE CUSTOMER. "Have you any of Dr. Rybold's Specific for Oript" "No." replied the "No." replied the salesman at the drug store "We are out of that."

Then let me have something just as good." "We haven't anything as good, said the sales-THE REPORTER AND THE BANKER.

"Eventually, I presume," said the reporter, who had called on the President for information, "the depositors will get dollar for dollar." opinion," responded the President of the bank, "the depositors will never get a durned

The Bank of Pokerville had failed.

An Easy Way Out. From the Ohio State Journal.
Little Bobble, although only 7 years old. always has a ready tongue and a quick answer, which is the delight of all those who know him. Fre-quently Bobble's wits save him rebuke from the parental wrath, as they did only recently. Bobble had been naughty and his mother deemed it neces sary to chastise him with a small switch, of which he stood in great dread, although it was a very frail instrument of punishment. The mother got down the switch and called her son to her. He

came reluctantly.

"Bobble," she said, gravely, "I am very sorry that I will have to whip you."
"If you are so sorry." came the quick answer,
"I will forgive you and you needn't whip me.

mamma. The surest and best of Blood Purifiers & Jayne